Poverty
Poverty is the largest driving force of the Cradle to Prison Pipeline crisis.

- In Ohio, among all children, **1 in 5** (18.6 percent or 505,642) was poor.
  - For **Black** children **3 in 7** (43.6 percent or 171,103) were poor.
  - For **Latino** children **1 in 3** (31.9 percent or 27,833) was poor.
  - For **White**, non-Latino children **1 in 8** (13.2 percent or 278,123) was poor.
  - For **American Indian/Alaska Native** children **1 in 5** (19.1 percent or 1,094) was poor.
  - For **Asian** children **1 in 8** (12.9 percent or 4,839) was poor.

- In Ohio, a **baby is born poor** every 16 minutes.
  - A **Black** baby is born poor every 51 minutes.
  - A **Latino** baby is born poor every 6 hours.
  - A **White**, non-Latino baby is born poor every **28 minutes**.
  - An **American Indian/Alaska Native** baby is born poor every 6 days.
  - An **Asian** baby is born poor every 20 hours.

Health Care
Disadvantages in health care increase the risk that poor children and particularly poor children of color will be trapped in the pipeline.

- In 2005, an estimated **248,000 children** (8.5%) were **uninsured** in Ohio.

- In 2004, **12,637 babies** (8.5%) were born at **low birthweight** in Ohio. This included:
  - 14.0% of Black, non-Latino babies;
  - 7.0% of Latino babies; and,
  - 7.5% of White, non-Latino babies.

- **22.3%** of two-year-olds in Ohio **did not receive** all recommended **immunizations** in 2005.

Early Childhood
Children who do not participate in high-quality early education have higher rates of juvenile delinquency, arrests, and juvenile court petitions.

- In the 2004-2005 school year, **15.5% of 3-year-olds** and **22.8% of 4-year-olds** were enrolled in **state-funded preschool programs** in Ohio.

- In 2005, **38,021 children** were enrolled in **Head Start and Early Head Start** in Ohio. Of these:
  - 40.9% were Black, non-Latino;
  - 5.8% were Latino; and,
  - 47.3% were White, non-Latino.

Child Welfare
Children in foster care or with a history of abuse and neglect are at higher risk of being trapped in the pipeline.

- In 2003, there were **19,323 children in foster care** in Ohio.
In 2004, there were **43,093 victims of child maltreatment** in Ohio.

**Education**

Educational disadvantages make it more likely that children will enter the juvenile justice system.

- In 2005, a **disproportionate number** of Black and Latino **fourth graders could not read at grade level**. In Ohio:
  - 90% of Black, non-Latino;
  - 76% of Latino; and,
  - 59% of White, non-Latino fourth graders could not read at grade level.

- **Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely than their peers to drop out of school altogether.** In Ohio:
  - For every 100 Black students enrolled, there were 16.3 suspensions.
  - For every 100 Latino students enrolled, there were 8.6 suspensions.
  - For every 100 White students enrolled, there were 5.4 suspensions.
  - For every 100 American Indian/Alaska Native students enrolled, there were 5.4 suspensions.
  - For every 100 Asian students enrolled, there were 2.5 suspensions.

- In Ohio, the **school districts with the highest rates of suspension for Blacks** are:
  - Warren City School District (37 suspensions of Black students for every 100 enrolled);
  - Mansfield City School District (33 suspensions of Black students for every 100 enrolled); and,
  - Maple Heights School District (29 suspensions of Black students for every 100 enrolled).

- In Ohio, **8.3% of youth ages 16 to 19 were neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates.**

**Juvenile Justice System and Incarceration**

Children of color are disproportionately represented in both the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

- In Ohio, there were **41,082 juvenile arrests** in 2005.

- Of the estimated **4,176 youth in residential placement in Ohio** in 2003:
  - 1,845 (44.2%) were Black, non-Latino;
  - 99 (2.4%) were Latino; and,
  - 2,190 (52.4%) were White, non-Latino.

- There were **606 youth under age 18 incarcerated in adult correctional facilities** in Ohio.

- Ohio spends **3.1 times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.**

**Community Violence**

Between 1979 and 2004, gunfire killed 101,413 children and teens in America, destroying countless families and communities.

- In 2004, **80 children and teenagers** in Ohio **died of firearm injuries**, including: **46 homicides**, 28 suicides, and 6 unintentional and undetermined shootings.

- In 2005, **30.2%** of Ohio’s high school students were **involved in a physical fight**.

- In 2005, **8.2%** of Ohio’s high school students were **threatened or injured with a weapon on school property**.

- **15.2%** of Ohio’s high school students **carried a weapon** 2 or more times in the preceding month.